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**GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF EUROPE.**

EUROPE is situated between the parallels of  $36^{\circ}$  and  $72^{\circ}$  N. Lat. and the meridians of  $10^{\circ}$  W. and  $60^{\circ}$  E. Long. It is

*Boundaries* bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the E. by Asia, on the S. by the Mediterranean sea, and on

*Extent* the W. by the Atlantic ocean. It is about 3500 miles in length from Cape St. Vincent in the S.W. to the mouth of the Oby in the N.E. and about 2300 miles in breadth from Cape Matapan in the Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland.

*Mountains*—Its principal chains of mountains are, the Dofra-feld, the Ural, the Alps, the Carpathian, the Pyrenees, the Apennines, and the chain of Mount Hemus.

*Rivers*—The rivers are, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Elbe, the Danube, the Dnieper, the Don, the Volga, the Petchora, and the Vistula.

*Seas*—Its seas are, the Mediterranean and its subdivisions, the Black, the Baltic, the White, and the North seas; the sea of Marmora, and the sea of Azof.

*Lakes*—The lakes are, Ladoga, Onega, Wenner, Wetter, Geneva, and Constance.

*Islands*—Among the Islands are, Great Britain and Ireland, the Shetland, Western, Feroe, and Orkney Isles, Iceland, Nova-Zembla, Spitzbergen, Majorca, Ivica, Minorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Candia, and the isles of the Archipelago.

*Cities*—The chief cities are, London, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, Venice, Naples, Vienna, Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow,

*Statistics* St. Petersburg, and Constantinople. It has an area of nearly 3,000,000 of square miles, and a population of 230,000,000.

**AUSTRIA.** This country, together with Prussia and about 35 smaller

- states, forms the Germanic confederation. Austria was originally only a dutchy in that body; but the extensive empire now known by this name, has been formed around the ancient dutchy, and lies between 45° and 51° N. Lat. and between 10° and 27° E. Long. It is bounded on the N. by other of the Germanic states and Poland; E. by Russia and Turkey; S. by Turkey, the Gulf of Venice, and Italy; and W. by Italy, Switzerland, and Bavaria. It is about 800 miles in length from E. to W. and about 600 in breadth.
- Boundaries*—
- Mountains*—Its principal mountains are, the Carpathian or Crapak, the Brenner, Somering Berg, Czerhat, Bohmer Wald, Schneekopf Reisingenberg, Ortler Spitze, and Gross Glockner.
- Rivers*—The chief rivers are, the Danube, Drave, Theiss, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Inn, and Maine.
- Cities*—Among the most noted cities are, Vienna, Cologne, Frankfort, Hamburg, Lubec, Mentz, Nuremburg, Presburg, Prague, and Buda.
- Statistics*.—It has an area of 260,000 square miles, contains a population of 32 millions, has a land force of 300,000 men, and a sea force of 19 ships and 3000 men. Its debt is 265 millions of dollars, and its revenue 86 millions.
- Dependencies*—The above enumeration includes Hungary and Moravia, but not Lombardy and Bohemia, all four of which are under Austria. The province of Moravia is incorporated into the body of the empire, but the others are governed by Viceroys.
- Confederation*—The states not otherwise mentioned, which belong to the Germanic Diet, are, Hesse Casel, Hesse Darmstadt, Baden, Lichtenstein, Hohenzollern, Hichingen, Sigmaringen, Holstein, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Nassau, Mecklenburg Scherwin, Scherlitz, Saxe Weimar, Gotha, Coburg, Meinungen, Hildberghausen, Oldenburg Holstein, Anhalt Dessau, Bemberg, Cothen, Waldeck, Schwartzburg, Sonderhausen, Rudolstadt, Reuss, Grutz, Lobenstein, Lippe Schaumberg, Detwold, Lubec, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort. These states lie between the North and Baltic seas, and Denmark on the North; Prussia, Bohemia, and Austria, on the East; Austria and Switzerland on the South; and France and the Netherlands on the West. They contain an area of 37,082 square miles, and a population of 4,323,000 inhabitants.

*Capital*—Vienna was founded in 1140. It stands in a fertile plain on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the river Wien. Its circumference, including its suburbs, is about 18 miles, and its whole population about 300,000. It is encompassed with walls and ditches, and no houses are allowed to be built within 600 yards of the walls on the inner side. It has 12 gates which communicate with 34 suburbs. It comprises 18 squares, 159 streets, 21,000 houses, 120 palaces of nobles, 47 churches, of which 39 are catholic, 17 convents, 2 arsenals, 5 theatres, 370 coffee-houses and taverns, 2 houses of correction, 6 universities and colleges, 7 public academies, 60 preparatory schools, 7 hospitals, and a number of charitable institutions. The public buildings are, St. Stephen's church, with a tower 430 feet high, a bell of 18½ tons weight, and 38 marble altars; the imperial palace, in which is a library of 350,000 volumes, theatre royal, mint, war-office, bank, town-house, and custom-house. It has a cannon foundry and a manufactory of arms. The suburbs are more splendid than the city.

*Sovereign*—Francis 2d, Emperor of Austria, is 63 years of age—he is now married to his fourth wife; he has three sons and four daughters. He began his reign in 1792. As Emperor of Austria, he is also king of Hungary, Bohemia, and Lombardy, which he governs by viceroys.

*Government*—An absolute monarchy rules over the Austrian empire. As connected with the Germanic body, it has 4 votes, as have also Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wirtemberg. Baden, the two Hesses, Holstein, and Luxembourg, possess 3 votes each. Brunswick, Nassau, and Mecklenburg Scherwin, have 2 votes each; and the rest of the states and the free cities have one vote each. These 69 votes are classed into 17 divisions, and a majority of the 17 decides ordinary questions; but on extraordinary occasions the diet is resolved into a general assembly, in which the members vote individually, and a majority of the 69 is required for a decision.

*BAVARIA*.—This kingdom is situated between 47° and 50° N. Lat. and 10° and 15° E. Long. It is bounded N. and W. by several other small German states, and E. and S. by the Austrian dominions. The chief cities are, Munich, Ingoldstadt, Augsburg, Ratisbon, Amberg, and Passau.

*Rivers*—The rivers are, the Danube, Rhine, Inn, Isar, Lech, Nab, and Regen.

*Capital*—Munich is a fortified city, containing a population of nearly 70,000. It has over 5000 houses, 22 churches, 2 theatres, 5 public academies, 15 elementary schools, a mint, a royal library, an observatory, and an arsenal. The public buildings are, the palaces of Max and William, the assembly-house, and the town-house. The university is at Landshut, and near the city are the palaces of Nymphenburg and Schlesheim.

*Sovereign*—Charles Louis is 45 years of age; he ascended the throne in 1825.

*Government*—The government of Bavaria is monarchical. The succession is hereditary in the male line. It is since the French revolution that this country has been raised from the rank of an electorate to that of a kingdom. It is now considered as the third country of Germany.

*Statistics*—It contains an area of about 43,000 square miles, a population of nearly 6 millions, has an army of 35,000 men, a revenue of 11 millions of dollars, and its debt is 40 millions.

**BELGIUM.**—This country lies between 49° and 52° N. Lat. and between 2° and 7° E. Long.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. by Holland, E. by the Prussian dominions, S. by France, and W. by France and the German ocean.

*Cities*—Its chief cities are, Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, and Burges.

*Rivers*—The rivers are, the Maes, Scheldt, Pambre, Demir, and Dyle.

*Capital*—Brussels is a fortified city, 7 miles in circumference, situated on the Senne. Its population is about 90,000. It has 100 churches, 20 fountains, 7 squares, (one of which is the most superb in the world,) 11 palaces, 3 theatres, and a number of hospitals.

*Sovereign*—The throne is yet vacant.

*Government*—Although it has been acknowledged as a free state, since its separation from Holland in 1830; yet from its unsettled condition no account can be given of its government or finances. It has a population of 3,000,000.

**BOHEMIA.**—This country lies between 48° and 51° N. Lat. and between 13° and 17° E. Long. It extends from E. to W. about 200 miles and from N. to S. about 180 miles.

*Boundary*—It is bounded on the N. by Saxony, E. and S. by other of the Austrian dominions, and W. by Bavaria.

*Rivers*—Its rivers are, the Muldan, Elbe, Beraun, and Eger.

*Cities*—The chief cities are Prague, Olmutz, and Constance.

*Mountains*—The mountains are, the Reisen, Erz, and Bohmer Wald.

*Capital*—Prague is a fortified city of about 14 miles in circumference, situated on the Muldan. It contains a population of nearly 90,000, has about 6500 houses, 70 churches, 80 palaces of nobility, 2 town-houses, 23 charitable institutions, a cathedral, a royal castle, and the palace of Walstein. Its celebrated university has a library of 125,000 vols.

*Sovereign*—The present viceroy is Charles Louis, brother of the emperor of Austria. He is 60 years of age.

*Government*—The Bohemian council at Vienna, and the viceroy's council at Prague, decide upon all the affairs of the country; although the four estates are permitted to have a nominal existence.

*Statistics*—It has an area of 11,500 square miles, a population of 3,500,000, an army of 45,000 men, and a revenue of 10,500,000 dollars.

**DENMARK.**—This country lies between 53° and 57° N. Lat. and between 8° and 12° E. Long. Its length is about 240 miles, and its breadth 120 miles.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. and W. by the North sea, E. by the Baltic, and S. by the German states.

*Dependencies*—Besides Jutland, Zealand, Tunen, and other small islands lying near, and which constitute Denmark proper, the Danish kingdom comprises the dutchies of Heswick and Holstein, Pomerania, Iceland, the isle of Ruga, the Feroe Islands, and possessions in both the East and West Indies.

*Cities*—Its chief cities are, Copenhagen, Heswick, Altona, Wiborg, and Elsinore.

*Rivers*—The rivers are, the Guyden, Eyder, and the creek of Lymford.

*Capital*—Copenhagen, the best built city in the north, is 5 miles in circumference, and is situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand. It contains a population of 100,000 inhabitants, 8000 houses, 25 churches, 22 hospitals, 13 poorhouses, 5 palaces, a citadel, a cathedral, a university, and a royal library of 300,000 vols. The public buildings are, the exchange, the new royal market, the theatre, the great hotel, and the artillery house. The streets are intersected by canals; and on the contiguous islands are constructed dock-yards for the building of ships of war.

*Sovereign*—Frederic VI. king of Denmark and duke of Pomera-

nia, is 63 years of age; he married the niece of the elector of Hesse Casel, by whom he has two daughters.

*Government*—The government of Denmark was anciently a limited monarchy, but in 1660 the people voluntarily allowed the establishment of an absolute monarchy. The king is aided by deliberative councils of his own appointment.

*Statistics*—Denmark contains 22,000 square miles, has a population of 2,000,000, an army of 20,000 men, and a navy of 13 ships and 4000 men. Its revenue is \$7,500,000, and its debt \$67,700,000.

*FRANCE*.—This kingdom is situated between 43° and 51° N. Lat. and between 5° W. and 9° E. Long. extending 625 miles from north to south, and 650 miles from east to west.

*Boundaries*—It is bounded N. by the British channel and the Netherlands; E. by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; S. by Spain and the Mediterranean; and W. by the Atlantic.

*Cities*—Its principal cities are, Paris, Brest, Calais, Toulon, Marseilles, Havre-de-Grace, Bourdeaux, Lyons, Rochelle, and Toulouse.

*Mountains*—The Cevennes, Vosges, Mount Perdu, and the Pyrenees.

*Rivers*—The chief rivers are, the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Garonne.

*Islands*—The chief islands are, Corsica, Ushant, Oberon, Bellisle, and Re.

*Capital*—Paris, situated on the Seine, is about 16 miles in circumference. It has 750,000 inhabitants, 16 gates, 9 bridges, 12 palaces, 27 hospitals, 15 charitable institutions, 67 banks, 160 churches and chapels, 22 markets, 4 museums, 9 prisons, 14 theatres, 35 colleges, 72 squares, a university, and a royal library containing 400,000 vols. Among the public buildings are, 4 palaces, the pantheon, the cathedral, and the hotel of invalids. The houses are mostly built of freestone, taken from quarries under the city. In this way have been formed those immense caverns, called the catacombs, in which are deposited the remains of the dead; the principal cavern contains 3,000,000 of skulls, and other bones in proportion.

*Sovereign*—The present sovereign is Louis Phillippe I. raised to the throne in August 1830. He is 58 years of age. He married a sister of the king of Sicily, by whom he has had 5 sons and 3 daughters.

*Government*—The government of France is a limited monarchy.

The king, house of peers, and the chamber of deputies form the legislative authority. The executive power is vested in the king, and the great officers of state, whom he appoints.

*Statistics*—France contains an area of 200,800 square miles, has a population of 32,300,000, an army of 150,000 men, a navy of 280 ships and 20,000 men, a revenue of 210,400,000 dolls. and its debt is 212,600,000 dolls.

*GREAT BRITAIN*.—The island of Great Britain is divided into England, Scotland, and Wales. This last has been incorporated into England, and forms a part of its territory; but Scotland is usually considered as distinct from England, and will be treated of in a separate article, as will also Ireland, which forms a part of the British Empire. England, including Wales, lies between 50° and 56° N. Lat. and between 6° W. and 2° E. Long. It is in the form of a triangle, with its apex to the north, its south-eastern and north-eastern shores being about 340 miles in length, and its western shore about 420 miles.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. by Scotland; E. by the North sea; S. by the English channel; and W. by St. George's channel, and the Irish sea.

*Islands*—To England belong the isle of Man, isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and Anglesea, with several smaller islands.

*Cities*—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Oxford, Cambridge, York, Manchester, Birmingham, Gloucester, Leeds, Wakefield, Portsmouth, and Bath.

*Rivers*—The chief rivers are, the Thames, Severn, Humber, Ouse, Avon, Trent, Dee, Mersey, Tyne, Medway, and Derwent.

*Mountains*—Snowdon, Crossfell, Helvellyn, Skiddarr, the Cheviot Hills, and the peak of Derbyshire.

*Capital*—London, extending nearly 10 miles from east to west, and about 6 miles from north to south, is about 50 miles in circumference, and contains a population of 1,600,000. It contains 8600 streets, 68 squares, 180,000 houses, 147 churches, 300 chapels, of which 160 belong to the dissenters, 6 bridges, 13 theatres, 33 hospitals, 48 charitable institutions, 75 banks, 50 public free schools, 237 parish schools, 18 prisons, 107 almshouses, 5 palaces, and 4 parks. The public buildings are, Westminster Abbey, the tower, St. Paul's cathedral, Royal Exchange, Guildhall, Mansion House, East India House, Bank of England, Somerset House, the museum, the custom house, and the excise house.



London is situated in the south-eastern part of England, on the north side of the Thames.

*Sovereign*—William IV. king of Great Britain and Ireland, is 66 years of age. When 14 years old he entered the navy as midshipman, and rose by regular gradation to be Admiral of the Blue. On the death of his brother George III. in June, 1830, he was proclaimed king. He married Adelaide, sister of the duke of Saxe Meinungen, but has no issue.

*Government*—The government of Great Britain is a limited monarchy; the legislative power being vested in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive authority in the king, and officers of his appointment. The House of Lords consists of the princes of the blood, 398 peers,\* which number may be increased by the king. The House of Commons consists of 100 members for Ireland, 45 for Scotland, 24 for Wales, and 490 for England.

*Statistics*.—England contains an area of 58,400 square miles, and a population of 13,000,000. Wales has 8100 square miles, and 800,000 inhabitants. The force of the united kingdom is an army of 135,000 men; a navy of 600 ships, 20,000 sailors, and 3000 marines. The national debt is about 3517 millions of dollars, and the revenue about 207 millions of dollars.

*HANOVER*.—This country lies between 51° and 54° N. Lat. and between 7° and 12° E. Long.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. by the North sea; E. by other of the German states, and the Prussian dominions; S. by the Prussian dominions, and other of the German states; and W. by the Netherlands.

*Cities*—Hanover and Gottingen are the chief cities.

*Mountains*—The Hartz mountains.

*Rivers*—The Elbe, Weser, Ems, Leine, and Aller.

*Capital*—Hanover, a fortified city, situated on the Leine, contains 22,000 inhabitants, 5000 houses, 12 churches and chapels, 5 academies, 15 public schools, a library, and an opera-house. The public buildings are the palaces of the king and Viceroy, and the arsenal.

*Sovereign*—The king of Great Britain is also king of Hanover, but he governs it by a viceroy. The present one is the duke of Cambridge, brother to William IV.

*Government*—The legislative power is vested in the king (or vice-

\* PEERS OF THE BLOOD ROYAL 5, Archbishops 2, Dukes 19, Marquises 18, Earls 105, Viscounts 22, Bishops 24, Barons 160,—355. FOR SCOTLAND—Marquises 2, Earls 5, Viscounts 2, Barons 7,—16. FOR IRELAND—Marquises 3, Earls 19, Viscounts 2, Barons 3,—27. Total, 398.



roy) and the three estates of the nobility, clergy, and the deputies. On important affairs, the viceroy consults the king at London.

*Statistics*—Hanover contains 14,600 square miles, 1,500,000 inhabitants, has an army of 12,000 men, a revenue of 4,300,000 dollars, and a debt of 11,700,000 dollars.

*HOLLAND.*—This country lies between  $51^{\circ}$  and  $54^{\circ}$  N. Lat. and between  $3^{\circ}$  and  $7^{\circ}$  E. Long.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. by the North sea and Zuyder-zee; E. by Germany; S. by the Prussian dominions and Belgium; and W. by the North sea. It extends about 100 miles from east to west, and about 150 from north to south.

*Cities.*—The chief cities are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Haerlem, Leyden, and the Hague.

*Rivers*—The Rhine, Maes, Waal, Scheldt, Meuse, Dommel, Vecht, Amstel, and Wye.

*Capital*—Amsterdam is situated at the junction of the Amstel and Wye. It contains 225,000 inhabitants, 100 churches, 17 hospitals, 7 theatres, and 3 prisons. The public buildings are, the Stadthouse, the East and West India Companies' houses, the exchange, bank, post-office, arsenal, and admiralty.

*Sovereign*—William I. king of the Netherlands, prince of Orange, and grand duke of Luxemburg, is 59 years of age. He ascended the throne in 1814. He married the sister of the king of Prussia, and has two sons and one daughter.

*Government*—The government is a limited monarchy, consisting of the king, the assembly of the states, and the representatives.

*Statistics*—Holland contains 11,000 square miles, 4,200,000 inhabitants, and has an army of 60,000 men, and a revenue of 15,000,000 dollars.

*IRELAND.*—This island lies between  $51^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$  N. Lat. and between  $6^{\circ}$  and  $11^{\circ}$  W. Long. It extends 280 miles from north to south, and 160 from east to west.

*Boundaries*—It is bounded E. by the Irish sea and St. George's channel; and on all other sides by the Atlantic.

*Cities*—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford, Galway, and Londonderry.

*Rivers*—The chief rivers are, the Shannon, Foyle, Sure, Liffey, Boyne, Barrow, and Lee.

*Capital*—Dublin, situated on the Liffey, in the eastern part of Ireland, contains 200,000 inhabitants, 25,000 houses, 109 churches and chapels, 2 cathedrals, 2 theatres, and 7 bridges. Its public buildings are, the castle,

national bank, Trinity college, law courts, custom house, royal exchange, royal hospital, linen-hall, the barracks, and the town-house.

*Sovereign*—The king of Great Britain is also king of Ireland; but he governs it by a viceroy. The present one is the duke of Northumberland.

*Government*—The legislative power is exercised by the British parliament, to which Ireland sends its quota of members. The lord lieutenant and his council exercise the executive authority.

*Statistics*—Ireland has an area of 20,000 square miles, and a population of 7,300,000. It has no separate army, navy, revenue, or debt.

*ITALY*.—The Italian states, 9 in number, lie between 36° and 46° N. lat. and between 7° and 19° E. Long. They extend in length about 700 miles, and vary in breadth from 30 to 375 miles.

*Boundary*—Italy is bounded N. by Switzerland; E. by Carniola and the gulf of Venice; S. and S.W. by the Mediterranean; and W. by France.

*Cities*—Rome, Venice, Naples, Florence, Milan, Turin, Geneva, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Parma, Palermo, and Lucca.

*Rivers*—Its chief rivers are, the Po, Tiber, Arno, Rubicon, Adige, and Yar.

*Mountains*—Mont Rotondo, Mont Velino, Vesuvius, Etna, Loracte, Mont St. Angelo, Mont Cinrone, and Mont Nuovo.

*Statistics*—Italy has an area of 117,000 square miles, and a population of 23,000,000.

*Divisions*—The six principal states of Italy will be found separately described; but the three others are too small to need a particular account; they are the duchies of Lucca and Modena, and the republic of San Marino, which contain 16,500 square miles, and a population of 2,400,000.

*LOMBARDY*.—This kingdom includes the Austrian possessions in Italy, and embraces all that part of Italy which lies N. and E. of the Po, being the north-eastern section of it.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. by Switzerland and other parts of Austria; E. by Austria and Turkey; S. by the Adriatic, Papal territories, and Parma and Placentia; and W. by Sardinia and the Papal territories.

*Cities*—The chief cities are, Milan, Venice, Verona, Mantua, Vicenza, and Trieste.

*Rivers*—The principal rivers are, the Po, Lesia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio.

*Capital*—Milan, situated between the Adda and Tesin, is 10 miles

in circumference. It contains 150,000 inhabitants, 14,000 houses, 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 19 palaces, 5 theatres, a cathedral, a university, several colleges, an amphitheatre, a royal palace of arts and sciences, a mint, and several hospitals and charitable institutions.

*Sovereign*—The emperor of Austria is also king of Lombardy, but he governs it by a viceroy. The present one is Regnier Joseph, brother to the emperor.

*Government*—The government is monarchical. The viceroy is aided by a council. The form of a popular representation exists, but it is only in name.

*Statistics*—Lombardy has an area of 17,800 square miles, a population of 5,000,000, a revenue of 7,500,000 dollars, and an army of 6000 men. But in addition to this, Austria draws from it 40,000,000 dollars and 44,000 men.

**NAPLES AND SICILY.**—This kingdom is situated in the southern part of Italy, and is bounded on the N. by the Papal territories; and on every other side by the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean. It is about 350 miles in length from north to south, and about 100 in breadth from east to west.

*Cities*—The chief cities are, Naples, Tarento, Larento, Benevento, Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse.

*Rivers*—Garigliana and Voltumo.

*Capital*—Naples contains a population of 400,000; 35,000 houses, 300 churches, 4 colleges, 7 hospitals, 4 public libraries, 30 public schools, 4 theatres, 18 palaces, a university, a royal academy of arts, an observatory, and royal gardens. The dead are interred in 365 pits, opened daily in rotation, in the Campo Santo.

*Sovereign*—Charles, late duke of Calabria, is 21 years of age. He ascended the throne in 1830.

*Government*—The government is a limited monarchy. The legislative power is vested in a representative body, chosen by the people.

*Statistics*—The area of the kingdom is 32,000 square miles, its population 8,000,000, its revenue 32,000,000 dollars, its debt 26,000,000 dollars,—its army consists of 30,000 men.

**NORWAY.**—This country lies between 57° and 71° N. Lat. and between 6° and 31° E. Long. In breadth it varies from 40 to 280 miles.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. and W. by the Northern ocean; E. by Sweden; and S. by the Categat.

*Cities*—Christiana and Bergen are the chief cities.

*Rivers*—The Glommen is the only river of any length.

*Mountains*—Longpial, Dofrapial, Kalen, and Severnoi.

*Government*—Norway has been made subject to the crown of Sweden, and has no separate establishment of government.

Lapland is divided between Sweden and Russia.

*Statistics*—Norway has an area of 195,000 square miles, and a population of 1,300,000 inhabitants.

*PAPAL TERRITORIES*.—The estates of the church are in the central part of Italy, and are composed of 8 divisions.

*Boundary*—They are bounded N. by Lombardy; E. by the gulf of Venice and Naples; S.W. by the Mediterranean; and W. by Tuscany and Modena.

*Cities*—Rome, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Ancona are the chief cities.

*Rivers*—The Tiber is the principal river.

*Capital*—Rome is situated in the central part of Italy, on the Tiber. It contains 160,000 inhabitants, 361 churches and convents, 15 gates, 4 bridges, 46 squares, 13 fountains, 150 palaces, and 3 pontifical palaces, (one of which, the Vatican, is 1200 by 1000 feet.) It has 35 bishops, 1500 priests, 2000 monks and friars, and 2700 nuns. The most noted of the public buildings are, St. Peter's Church, which is 730 feet long, 520 feet wide, and 450 feet high; the cathedral of St. John Lateran; the Pantheon, Vespasian's Amphitheatre, the Forum, the Coliseum, the castle of St. Angelo, and the university; there are also several academies, literary societies, and institutions of charity. Campidoglio, the residence of the senators of Rome, stands on the site of the ancient Capitol. Some of the finest works of human genius, in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, are to be found in this city, of both ancient and modern date.

*Sovereign*—Gregory XVI. the late Cardinal Mauro Cappellari, is 66 years of age. He commenced his reign in Feb. 1831. He was born at Belluno, and belonged to the order of Camaldulesian Monks. He takes his present name from the monastery of St. Gregory at Rome, of which he has been prior.

*Government*—The government is an elective monarchy; the pope being elected by the cardinals: he is assisted in the exercise of his power by the great officers of state, and by several councils.

*Statistics*—The Papal territories contain 13,000 square miles, 2,600,000 inhabitants, and have a revenue of 3,500,000 dollars, and an army of 600 men.

**PARMA AND PLACENTIA.**—This dutchy is situated in the northern part of Italy, and is bounded N. by Lombardy; E. by Modena; and S. and W. by Sardinia.

*Cities*—The chief cities are, Parma and Placenza.

*Capital*—Parma is a fortified city, containing 37,000 inhabitants. It has 13 churches, 5 convents, 2 theatres, 5 charitable institutions, a hospital for girls, a university, and a cathedral. The Farnese palace is now occupied by a theatre, an academy of fine arts, and library.

*Sovereign*—Maria Louisa, dutchess of Parma, and archdutchess of Austria, is 40 years of age. In 1810 she was married to the Emperor Napoleon, and on his dethronement, the allied powers, in 1814, gave her this dutchy. She has a son, Charles Napoleon, born in 1811, who resides with his grandfather, the emperor of Austria.

*Government*—The government is monarchical; all the affairs being administered by the sovereign and the officers of state.

*Statistics*—This dutchy contains 2300 square miles, and 400,000 inhabitants. It has a revenue of 900,000 dolls. and an army of 1200 men.

**POLAND.**—This kingdom, as it is now called, embraces only that share of the ancient kingdom, which was taken by Russia when Poland was dismembered. It lies between 50° and 55° N. Lat. and between 19° and 25° E. Long.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. by the Prussian and Russian dominions; E. by Russia; S. by the Austrian dominions; and W. by Prussia.

*Cities*—Its chief cities are, Warsaw, Cracow, and Wilna.

*Rivers*—The Vistula, Dwina, Dneiper, Dniester, and Bug, are the principal rivers.

*Capital*—Warsaw, in the western part of Poland, contains about 95,000 inhabitants, 8000 houses, 37 churches, 23 palaces, 15 hospitals and charitable institutions, 5 public academies, 2 prisons, 11 common schools, a theatre, an arsenal, a town-house, hall of justice, market-house, and many other public buildings.

*Sovereign*—The emperor of Russia claims to be king of Poland, and until lately he governed it by a viceroy, his brother Constantine; but the Poles drove him from Warsaw, and have not as yet chosen any sovereign to rule over them.

*Government*—Before the revolution, the powers of government were vested in the viceroy, senate, and a body of representatives, who had the power of taxation. The executive power is at present exercised by a council.

It is uncertain in what manner this country will be finally governed.

*Statistics.*—Poland contains 47,000 square miles, 4,100,000 inhabitants, and has a revenue of 5,500,000 dollars. Its army, at the present time of war, is about 70,000 men.

**PORTUGAL.**—This kingdom is 300 miles in length from north to south, and 150 in breadth. It lies between 37° and 42° N. Lat. and between 6° and 9° W. Long.

*Boundary.*—It is bounded N. and E. by Spain; S. and W. by the Atlantic.

*Cities.*—Its principal cities are, Lisbon, Oporto, St. Ubes, and Coimbra.

*Rivers.*—Its chief rivers are, the Tagus, Douro, Minko, Gaudiana, and Munda.

*Mountains.*—The most noted are, Sena del Malhao, Sena de Marao, and Numode Barrayerigo.

*Capital.*—Lisbon, in the western part of Portugal, is situated on the Tagus, and contains 250,000 inhabitants. It has 40 churches, 75 convents, 5 academies, 6 museums and libraries, 2 theatres, 5 prisons, 5 hospitals, a cathedral, university, royal palace, and several other public buildings.

*Sovereign.*—On the death of John VI. the crown devolved on Don Pedro; but, as he was emperor of Brazil, he declared his daughter Donna Maria queen of Portugal. But in 1828 her uncle Don Miguel caused himself to be recognized as king by the cortes. He is 29 years of age.

*Government.*—Portugal is governed at present by a most despotic power; the king is without check.

*Statistics.*—Portugal contains 41,000 square miles, 3,400,000 inhabitants, and has a revenue of 14,000,000 dollars, a debt of 50,000,000 dollars, an army of 25,000 men, and a navy of 50 ships, of all sizes.

**PRUSSIA.**—This kingdom, like Austria, has been formed by the accession of several states to one nucleus. Brandenburg, originally a small electorate in the Germanic body, has thus become one of the five great states of Europe. Like Austria, also, a part of Prussia belongs to the Germanic diet. The Prussian dominions lie between 50° and 55° N. Lat. and between 6° and 22° E. Long. and are 500 miles in length from east to west, and vary in breadth from 100 to 250 miles.

*Boundary.*—Prussia is bounded N. by the Baltic; E. by Poland and Russia; S. by Poland, Austria, and the German states; and W. by the Netherlands and Germany.

*Cities.*—Its chief cities are, Berlin, Dantzic, Breslau, Konigsberg, Magdeburg, and Elbing.

*Rivers*—The Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Pregel, and Memel.

*Mountains*—The Hartz, Brocken, and Reisenberg.

*Capital*—Berlin, situated on the Spree, has a population of 195,000 inhabitants. It contains 224 streets, 16,500 houses, 33 churches, 4 palaces, 22 squares, 15 gates, 24 libraries, 4 public academies, 2 colleges, 18 hospitals and charitable institutions, a cathedral, a university, and several other public buildings.

*Sovereign*—Frederic William III. is 61 years of age; his reign commenced in 1797. He married the princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, by whom he had 4 sons and 3 daughters.

*Government*—The government of Prussia is an absolute monarchy, but the king calls to his assistance several councils and deliberative assemblies.

*Statistics*—Prussia contains 105,000 square miles, 13,000,000 of inhabitants, and has an army of 120,000 men, a revenue of 38,000,000 dollars, and a debt of 156,000,000 dollars.

*Russia*.—This vast empire extends through a large part of both Europe and Asia. European Russia lies between 45° and 68° N. Lat. and between 20° and 60° E. Long. The whole empire lies between 45° and 78° N. Lat. and between 20° and 180° E. Long.

*Boundary*—European Russia is bounded N. by the Frozen ocean; E. by Asiatic Russia and Independent Tartary; S. by the Austrian dominions, Turkey, and the Black sea; and W. by Sweden, the gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic, the Prussian dominions, and the Austrian dominions. The whole empire has the same northern boundary, is bounded E. by the Pacific; S. by the Chinese empire, Independent Tartary, and the south boundary described above; and W. by the same countries.

*Cities*—St. Petersburg, Moscow, Archangel, Riga, Cronstadt, Revel, Wyburg, and Abo, are the principal places of Russia in Europe.

*Rivers*—The Volga, Don, Dnieper, Dniester, Duna, Neva, Bog, Pruth, Petchora, and Mezen.

*Mountains*—The Valady, Anatsha, Vauda, and Polat.

*Capital*.—St. Petersburg, in the western part of Russia, is situated on the Neva, being built partly on some islands in the river, and partly on the continent; the communication is kept up by means of pontoon bridges, which are removed at the approach of winter, when the ice freezes so as to be travelled upon. It is 4 miles long from north to south, and its circumference is 18 miles. It is defended on the sea-side by the



fort of Cronstadt; it is also surrounded by ramparts, and has a citadel, within which is the church of St. Peter. Its population is about 350,000—it has 70,000 houses, 21 palaces, 10 monasteries and convents, 35 great churches, 100 smaller ones, 2 cathedrals, 23 hospitals and charitable institutions, 5 theatres, 7 prisons, and a university.

*Sovereign*—Nicholas I. is 35 years of age. His reign commenced in 1825. He married Charlotte, daughter of the king of Prussia, by whom he has four sons and one daughter. He is an athletic man, and possesses a firm energetic mind.

*Government*—The government of Russia is an absolute monarchy. The Emperor is assisted by a council and a senate of his own appointment.

*Statistics*—The Russian empire contains an area of 8,000,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 50,000,000 inhabitants. European Russia has 2,000,000 square miles, 42,000,000 inhabitants. The revenue of the empire is 165,000,000 dollars; its debt 224,000,000 dollars; its army 200,000 men, and its navy 136 ships and 15,000 men.

*SARDINIA*.—This kingdom, the island of Sardinia excepted, is in the N. W. part of Italy. It lies between 39° and 47° N. lat. and between 5° and 10° E. long.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. by Switzerland, E. by Parma and Lombardy, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by France.

*Cities*—Turin, Chambier, Genoa, and Cagliari.

*Rivers*—The Po and Doria are the chief rivers.

*Capital*—Turin, a fortified city, with the strongest citadel in Europe, stands at the junction of the Doria with the Po, and contains 90,000 inhabitants. It has 4 gates, 110 churches, 17 convents, 3 palaces, 1 theatre, 3 hospitals, a university, a cathedral, a royal museum, a royal library, an arsenal, a cannon foundry, and a military academy. Near the city is the castle of Valentin, with its fine botanical garden.

*Sovereign*—Charles Felix, king of Sardinia, is 66 years of age. He married Maria Christina, sister of the king of Naples. His reign commenced in 1821.

*Government*—The government is an absolute monarchy. In the legislative department the king is assisted by councils of his own choice.

*Statistics*—Sardinia contains 19,000 square miles, 4,000,000 inhabitants, and has an army of 20,000 men, and a revenue of 23,000,000 dollars.

*SAXONY*.—This kingdom is in the eastern part of Germany; it lies

between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $52^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $10^{\circ}$  and  $16^{\circ}$  E. long. It is 130 miles in length from East to West, and 70 in breadth.

**Boundary**—It is bounded N. by Prussia, E. by Prussia and Bohemia, S. by Bohemia, and W. by other of the German states.

**Cities**—Dresden, Wittenburg, Oldenburg, Munster, and Leipsic.

**Rivers**—The Elbe is the only river of note.

**Capital**—Dresden is a fortified city in the southern part of Saxony, containing 57,000 inhabitants, 4,800 houses, eighteen churches, four palaces, seven hospitals, nine public academies, fourteen literary institutions and societies, four libraries, a museum, mint, arsenal, town-house, an academy for painting and sculpture, and a castle.

**Sovereign**—Frederic Augustus, late king of Saxony, was driven from his throne by his people in 1830, and his son, Prince Frederic, was immediately crowned in his stead.

**Government**—The government of Saxony is a limited monarchy, the legislative power being vested in the king and an assembly of the States.

**Statistics**—Saxony contains 7,000 square miles, 1,400,000 inhabitants, and has a debt of 17,300,000 dollars, a revenue of 4,150,000 dollars, and an army of 15,000 men.

**SCOTLAND.**—This country, occupying the northern part of the island of Great Britain, lies between  $55^{\circ}$  and  $59^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $1^{\circ}$  and  $6^{\circ}$  W. long. It is 270 miles in length from North to South, and its greatest breadth is 150. The Shetland, Western, and Orkney islands belong to it.

**Boundary**—It is bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic, E. by the North Sea, and S. by England.

**Cities**—Edinburg, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Dumbarton, Ayr, Dumfries, and Berwick.

**Rivers**—Clyde, Dee, Don, Forth, Spey, and Tweed.

**Mountains**—Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Ben Lavers, and Ben More.

**Capital**—Edinburg is situated in the eastern part of Scotland, on the south side of the Frith of Forth. It is about two miles square, and contains 160,000 inhabitants. It has 47 churches and chapels, 2 theatres, 8 hospitals, 4 charitable institutions, and several libraries and literary societies. The public buildings are, the Royal Exchange, the Register Office, Physicians' Hall, Herriot Hospital, Warren Hospital, the University, Holyrood-house, and the Castle.

**Sovereign**—The King of England is also king of Scotland, under the title of King of Great Britain.

- Government**—Scotland is ruled like England, and sends her quota of members to the British Parliament.
- Statistics**—Scotland has an area of 30,000 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000. It has no separate financial or military establishment.
- SPAIN.**—This kingdom is 700 miles in length from North to South, and 500 in breadth. It lies between 36° and 44° N. lat., and between 3° E. and 9° W. long.
- Boundary**—It is bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees, E. and S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic.
- Cities**—Its chief cities are Madrid, Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagena, Valencia, Barcelona, Bilboa, Ferrol, Seville, Saragossa, and Toledo.
- Rivers**—The principal rivers are the Ebro, Guadalquiver, Guadiana, Tagus, and Minho.
- Mountains**—The Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Pic de los Reyes, Montserrat, and Tornavocos.
- Capital**—Madrid, in the central part of Spain, is seated on the river Manzanares, (a branch of the Tagus,) and stands in a large plain surrounded by high mountains. It is the highest capital of Europe, being near 2,000 feet above the level of the Atlantic. It contains 180,000 inhabitants, 15 gates, 42 squares, 506 streets, 133 churches and convents, 63 public edifices, 4 colleges, 6 public academies, 17 fountains, 7,500 houses, 25 monasteries and convents, and 3,200 clergy and nuns. The public buildings are several churches, the barracks, custom house, post-office, state prison, council house, and the two palaces. There are also above 100 towers or steeples, which contribute to adorn the city, and two bridges over the Manzanares.
- Sovereign**—Ferdinand VII. is 47 years of age. He first ascended the throne in 1808, but was obliged to yield his crown to Joseph Bonaparte. In 1814 he again resumed it. He is married to his third wife, Maria Josephina, niece to the king of Saxony. He has two sons.
- Government**—The government, for several years past, has been fluctuating between absolute, and limited monarchy; by the assistance of the French, however, the king has been enabled to establish himself with absolute power. He is assisted by a privy council, and a cabinet of his own nomination.
- Statistics**—Spain has an area of 172,000 square miles, a population of 13,000,000 inhabitants, an army of 27,000 men, a revenue of 13,000,000 dollars. The precise amount of debt is unknown.

**SWEDEN.**—This country lies between  $56^{\circ}$  and  $68^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $12^{\circ}$  and  $25^{\circ}$  E. long. It is 1,000 miles in length from North to South, and 35 in breadth.

**Boundary**—It is bounded N. by Lapland, E. by Russia, the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Baltic, S. by the Cattegat, and N. by the Cattegat and Norway.

**Cities**—Stockholm, Upsol, Gottenburg, Carlserona, and Hernosond.

**Rivers**—The Dahl, Gotha, Matala, Glommen, Dramme, and Tomea.

**Mountains**—Snal Feall, Subtelina, Drifstul, Suohatta, Horeback, and Herralen.

**Capital**—Stockholm, in the eastern part of Sweden, is built on 7 small islands and 2 peninsulas. It contains 100,000 inhabitants, 8,000 houses, 28 churches, 3 convents, 3 hospitals, several charitable institutions, a royal palace, a royal academy of arts, and one of sciences, an arsenal, a mint, and an exchange.

**Sovereign**—Charles XIV. is 67 years of age. He was originally Bernadotte, Prince of Ponto Corvo, a Marshal of Napoleon's, but in 1810 he was elected Crown Prince of Sweden, and in 1818 he succeeded to the throne. He married Eugenie Bernardhine de Clary, by whom he has one son.

**Government**—The government of Sweden is vested in a king and council of nine members. The states of the kingdom assemble every fifth year, to revise laws and grant supplies.

**Statistics**—Sweden contains 281,200 square miles, 3,879,000 inhabitants, has a revenue of 7,000,000 dollars, a debt of 17,263,000 dollars, an army of 45,000 men, and a navy of 300 ships, 200 of which are exebecks.

**SWITZERLAND.**—This country lies between  $46^{\circ}$  and  $48^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $6^{\circ}$  and  $11^{\circ}$  E. long. It is 220 miles in length from East to West, and 130 in breadth.

**Boundary**—It is bounded N. by Germany, E. by Austria, S. by Italy, and W. by France.

**Cities**—Berne, Basle, Friburg, Soleure, Zurich, and Sucem.

**Rivers**—The Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arre, Reuss, and Simmat.

**Mountains**—Mont Blanc, Mont Cenis, Mont Rosa, St. Bernard, St. Gothard, Chamouni, and Jungfrahausen, are the principal summits of the Alps.

**Capital**—Berne is situated in the north-western part of Switzerland, and contains 15,000 inhabitants, 11 churches, and 18 hospitals and charitable institutions. The chief public buildings are the arsenal, cathedral, library, and the botanical garden.

**Sovereign**—There is no sovereign, the Diet only choosing a President *pro tem.* when in session.

**Government**—The general government is vested in the Diet, consisting of 45 members, sent from 22 independent cantons, each of which manage, separately, their own internal affairs.

**Statistics**—Switzerland contains 14,800 square miles, 2,037,000 inhabitants, and has a revenue of 25,600 dollars, and an army of 34,000 men.

**TURKEY**—Turkey extends over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa; The European part lies between 37° and 46° N. lat., and between 16° and 30° E. long.

**Boundary**—It is bounded N. by Austria, E. by the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, S. by the Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, and Greece, and W. by the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Venice, and the Austrian Territories. Turkey in Asia lies between 31° and 42° N. lat., and between 50° and 48° E. long. It is bounded N. by the Black Sea and Circassia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, and W. by the Mediterranean and the Sea of Marmora. In Africa, allegiance is claimed by Turkey from Egypt, Nubia, Barca, and the Barbary states.

**Cities**—The principal cities in European Turkey are Constantinople, Adrianople, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Salonichi.

**Rivers**—The chief rivers are the Danube, the Pruth, Drave, Save, and Dneister.

**Mountains**—The principal mountains are the Hemus or Balkan, Mount Athos, Pindus, Olympus, and Parnassus.

**Capital**—Constantinople, in the eastern part of Turkey, is a fortified city, containing 550,000 inhabitants. On the land side it has triple fortifications, 6 gates, and 5 bridges. On the water side the fortifications are less strong, and there are 7 gates towards the harbour, and 7 towards the sea. It is 15 miles in circumference, and has 478 towers. No foreigner is allowed to live in the city itself, but they inhabit the suburbs; in one of which, Pera, reside the ambassadors from other powers. It contains 42,000 houses, 300 mosques, 35 churches, 130 public baths, 40 bazars, 200 palaces and seraglios, a slave market, and a large number of caravansaries. The public buildings are the mosque of St. Sophia, capable of containing 10,000 persons, in which are six pillars of jasper, from the temple of Diana at Ephesus, and eight of porphyry, from the temple of the Sun at Rome. The mosques of Soliman, Selim, Ahmed, and Bajazet, all of which have hospitals and academies attached to them; the castle of the Seven Towers, and the Sultan's palace, three miles in circumference,—said to be the most splen-

did in Europe. The city is of a triangular form, and rises gradually from the sea.

*Sovereign*—Mahomet II. is 46 years of age. He ascended the throne in 1808, and has two sons and several daughters.

*Government*—The government is despotic. The sultan has a divan, and officers of state, but they all derive their power from him.

*Statistics*—Turkey in Europe contains 204,000 square miles, and 10,000,000 inhabitants; its revenue is 11,200,000 dollars, its debt 36,000,000 dollars, its army 80,000 in peace, or 200,000 in war, and its navy 80 sail in peace, or 160 in war. The whole of the Turkish empire contains about 700,000 square miles, and 26,000,000 of inhabitants.

**TUSCANY.**—This country lies in N. lat 43° or 44° and in E. long. 10° or 11°. It is about 150 miles long, and 100 broad.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. and E. by the Papal Territories, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean.

*Cities*—Florence, Leghorn, Pisa, and Sienna.

*Rivers*—The Arno is the chief river.

*Mountains*—The Appenines.

*Capital*—Florence, a fortified city, 5 miles in circuit, with 7 gates, stands on the banks of the Arno, and contains 90,000 inhabitants. It has 2 citadels, 4 bridges, 100 churches and chapels, 6 palaces, and a cathedral—it abounds in academies and public buildings, among which are the Palazzo Vecchio, church of St. Lorenzo, Medicean Gallery of Painting and Sculpture, the Academy of Florentia, Medicean Library, the two Benedictine and Carmelite convents, and 11 hospitals and charitable institutions.

*Sovereign*—The Grand Duke Leopold II. is 34 years of age. He married the niece of the king of Saxony. His reign commenced in 1824.

*Government*—The government is a monarchy. The Grand Duke is assisted by a council in the legislative department.

*Statistics*—Tuscany contains 8,400 square miles, and 1,400,000 inhabitants; its revenue is 2,500,000 dollars, and its army consists of 8,000 men.

**WURTEMBERG.**—This kingdom is the southern part of Germany, and lies in lat. 49° N., and in long. 9° E. It is about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth.

*Boundary*—It is bounded N. and E. by Bavaria, S. by the lake of Constance, and W. by Baden.

*Cities*—Stuttgart is the only city of note.

*Rivers*—The Neckar is the chief river.

*Capital*—Stuttgart, a fortified city, situated on the Neckar, has a

population of 31,000. It contains 2,700 houses, 2 palaces, 5 churches and chapels, 3 charitable institutions, a library, exchequer, museum of arts, academy of paintings, and a botanical garden.

**Sovereign**—Frederic William is 50 years of age. His present queen is Paulina, by whom he has a son. He ascended the throne in 1816.

**Government**—The government is a limited monarchy.

**Statistics**—Wirtemberg contains 7,600 square miles, 6,600,000 inhabitants, has a revenue of 13,341,000 dollars, a debt of 11,000,000 dollars, and an army of 5,000 men in peace, and 28,000 in war.

[The two following governments were omitted in their alphabetical order, from a want of any knowledge concerning them, at the time the preceding statements were prepared: nor can much information, which can be relied upon, be now procured. The article *Greece* should immediately precede *Hanover*, and the *Ionian Islands* should precede *Ireland*.]

**GREECE**.—This country has been until lately a province of the Turkish empire, but although it has not been openly acknowledged as a free state by the Turks, yet they have virtually allowed its independence. It lies in the southern part of Europe, between 35° and 38° N. lat.; and between 21° and 24° E. long., anciently from 20° to 25°.

**Boundary**—It is bounded N. by Turkey, E. by the Archipelago, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean.

**Cities**—Athens and Corinth are the chief cities whose modern names we know.

**Rivers**—The Asopus, Eurotas, and Alpheus.

**Mountains**—Mount Cyllene and Taggetus.

**Capital**—It is not known at what place the Greek government will establish its capital.

**Sovereign**—Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, is 51 years of age. He was born at Corfu, and entered into the Russian service, and was for several years engaged in the most important diplomatic affairs of that country. In 1827 he was elected President of Greece.

**Government**—Nothing accurate is known respecting the government of Greece. Its form, however, is that of the representative.

**Statistics**—Concerning the precise limits or area of Greece, we know nothing certain. Its population is probably 1,000,000. Of its finances we are also ignorant. In



peace its army is 2,600 men, and its navy in war is 50 sail of all sizes.

**IONIAN ISLANDS.**—This republic is composed of Islands, lying along the S. W. coast of Greece, in the Ionian sea, from 36° to 40° N. lat., and from 19° to 23° E. long. The seven principal islands are Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cyriogo, and Paxo.

*Cities*—Corfu, Zante, and Cephalonia.

*Capital*—Corfu is a strongly fortified, but ill built town, containing about 15,000 inhabitants.

*Sovereign*—Prince Antonio Comuto is President of the Ionian republic; which place he has filled since 1804. Sir Frederic Adam is the Lord High Commissioner.

*Government*—The government is republican in form, though not much so in reality. It is also nominally independent, but is in reality under the control of Great Britain, to whose protection it has been given since 1815. The British government appoints a Lord High Commissioner, who resides at Corfu, and influences the affairs of the republic.

*Statistics*—The republic contains an area of 1,000 square miles, a population of 175,000 inhabitants, has a revenue of 556,000 dollars, and an army of 1,600 men.

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TABLE OF THE CHIEF CITIES IN EUROPE, WITH THEIR LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, AND POPULATION.

		LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.	POPULATION.
Aberdeen,	Scotland	57° 9' N.	1° 45' W.	12,000
Amsterdam,	Holland	52 21	4 51	225,000
Antwerp,	Belgium	51 13	4 23	70,000
Bristol,	England	51 27	2 35 W.	76,000
Belfast,	Ireland	54 40	5 52	30,000
Brest,	France	48 23	4 29	27,000
Berlin,	Prussia	52 32	13 22 E.	195,000
Breslau,	"	51 6	17 2	60,000
Bergen,	Sweden	60 62	5 46	19,000
Brussels,	Belgium	50 51	4 26	87,000
Berne,	Switzerland	47	7 20	15,000
Bologna,	Papal Ter.	44 30 N.	11 21 E.	70,000
Cork,	Ireland	51 54	8 30	101,000
Cadiz,	Spain	36 21	6 6 W.	100,000
Cracow,	Poland	50 10	19 55 E.	100,000
Constantinople,	Turkey	41 1	28 58	550,000
Copenhagen,	Denmark	55 40	12 40	100,000

Cologne,	Austria	50° 55' N.	6	55	50,000
Dublin,	Ireland	53	21	6 17	300,000
Dantzic,	Prussia	54	21	18 38 E.	48,000
Dresden,	Saxony	51		13 36	57,000
Edinburg,	Scotland	55	58	3 10 W.	160,000
Frankfort,	Austria	49	55	8 40 E.	46,000
Florence,	Tuscany	43	47	11 15	90,000
Greenwich,	England	51	29		29,000
Glasgow,	Scotland	55	52	4 16 W.	147,000
Genoa,	Sardinia	44	25	8 36	80,000
Hull,	England	53	45	14 W.	39,000
Havre de Grace,	France	49	29	6 E.	21,000
Hamburg,	Austria	53	30	10 1	129,000
Hanover,	Hanover	52	21	9 47	25,000
London,	England	51	29		1,500,000
Liverpool,	"	53	24	2 58 W.	119,000
Lisbon,	Portugal	38	42	9 4	250,000
Lubeck,	Austria	54		11 40 E.	41,000
Leghorn,	Tuscany	43	33	10 28	50,000
Marseilles,	France	43	18	5 22	111,000
Moscow,	Russia	55	46	37 23	312,000
Madrid,	Spain	40	25	3 20	164,000
Magdeburg,	Prussia	52	10	11 53	33,000
Mentz,	Austria	49	54	8 25	25,000
Munich,	Bavaria,	48	10	11 30	67,000
Milan,	Lombardy,	45	28	9 11	150,000
Nuremburg,	Austria	49	27	11 12	30,000
Naples,	Naples	40	50	14 12	450,000
Oporto,	Portugal	41	10	8 22 W.	50,000
Odessa,	Russia	46	29	30 43 E.	40,000
Portsmouth,	England	51	31	1 6 W.	46,000
Paris,	France	48	50	2 20 E.	750,000
Presburg,	Austria	48	20	17 30	26,000
Prague,	Bohemia	50	5	14 25	87,000
Parma,	Par. & Plac.	44	50	10 30	37,000
Placenza,	"	45	5	9 38	30,000
Rome,	Papal Ter.	41	54	12 27	145,000
Rotterdam,	Holland	51	56	4 33	58,000
St. Petersburg,	Russia	59	56	30 18	350,000
Stockholm,	Sweden	59	20	18 8	100,000
Stutgard,	Wirtemberg	48	44	9 21	31,000
Toulon,	France	43	7	5 55	80,000
Turin,	Sardinia	45	4	7 40	90,000
Utrecht,	Holland	52	7	5	34,000
Vienna,	Austria	48	12	16 22	250,000
Venice,	Lombardy	45	27	12 23	180,000
Warsaw,	Poland	52	14	21 2	98,000